## IN THE ITALIAN QUARTER

GLIMPSES OF THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THOUSANDS ARE LIVING.

Why the Italians as a Class in this Country Do Not Recome a Part of the Civilization they Find Here—Their Motive in Coming to America and their Ambitions—Seenes The rapid increase of the Italian element

among our laboring people, the quiet and ever growing emigration from Italy, and the pecu-Har notoriety recently attained here by some natives of that country, naturally direct the attention of the observant to a study of the habits and character of the Italians in the United States. For this purpose, although not altogether a fair exhibit of the colony at large, no better place could be selected than that part of New York popularly known as the Italian quarter or "New Italy." This is the neighborhood of the Five Points. Baxter, Park. Worth, Mulberry, and Crosby streets contained the largest part of the Italian residents. There they originally settled. Whatever led the first lians who arrived in this country to choose

t piace no one can tell. Naturally, it ought se the last one in which to expect to find an dian. At the time when they first came here, say thirty years ago, it was infeated with some of the lowest and most criminal classes in the city. True, it had been in some measure benefited by the exertions of the police, but still the memory of Cow Bay and Jacob's Ladder has not been entirely obliterated. Surrounded by people from whom they could expect naught but opposition, they not only held their ground. but spread so that to-day a great deal of bad Italian and worse broken English is spoken on the east side of the city.

THE ITALIANS WHO COME HERE.

Before entering into details concerning the life of the Italian colony in New York, it may be necessary to premise some general considera-tions touching the Italian emigration to the United States. The Italians generally direct their wanderings to South America rather than to this country. While they number about 200,000 in the Argentine Republic and its vicinity, there are no more than 80,000 in the Union. Congeniality of climate, affinity of race, and the existence of long-established, prosperous colonies account, perhaps, for their choice. The Italians who give the preference to the northern portion of the new continent let it be said for the sake of truth, are not generally the best of colonists. Criminals who quickly put the ocean between them and the prisons they should occupy; people who, having aettled their accounts with justice, are unable to do the same with public opinion; cowardly young men who flee to avoid dure the hard labor required of them at home. seek abroad an easier life; idiots belonging to the lowest flithiest, and most ignorant classthese are in great proportion the specimens of Italian civilization that North America pos-sesses. Undoubtedly they are by no means the majority; but such is their degradation that they bring disgrace upon the whole colony, and the Italian name, hitherto the light of the world. has here, on account of these wretches, become a synonym for organ-grinder and ragpicker, if not for thief and marderer. Thus it happens that even the majority, though poor and ignorant, are honest, industrious, sober, and unselfish; yet they are none the less looked upon with con-tempt, shunned, ridiculed, and suspected by the community at large. This prejudice of New Yorkers against the Italians asserts itself in a thousand ways. It is more difficult for many of them to get work than for Americans who have lived half their lives in State prisons. The writer knows of Italians who were able to find employment only by representing themselves as Frenchmen. About six months ago an Italian of good education applied for employment at the office of a leading ship broker when the tollowing dialogue ensued:

"You say you are an Italian ?"

"How long have you been in this country?"

"About two years."
"Do you know many Italians here?"

"Only one, sir—my barber."
"You have been two years in the country and know only one of your fellow countrymen? How is that possible?"

As I wished to learn the English language, I have only mingled with Americans—and among them I can give you the best references."

"Quite unnecessary. Since you know none of your countrymen, I will take you. It is the best recommendation you can bring with you." It must be added that the most prominent exceptions, the first to consider their fellow countrymen as nuisances. Some four years ago an Italian gentleman, having just arrived

ago an Italian gentleman, having just arrived from Europe, called upon the representative of his Government in New York. The conversa-tion naturally fell upon the condition of the colony. The first piece of advice the new comer received from that official was to keep away from his countrymen. The Italian emigration to the United States began to assume importance about 1850. Pre-The Italian emigration to the United States began to assume importance about 1850. Previous to that time, within a period embracing over thirty years, only 5.110 Italians had landed on the American soil. In the following thirty years about 69,000 have reached our scaports, the majority having touched New York. At the end of 1870, in the whole Italian population of the United States, the illiterate were in the proportion of 64 per cent. There were between 90,000 and 95,000 who scarcely knew a word of Euglish. Nearly 4,000 children, on the other hand, though born of Italian parents, spoke only English, and a great many youngsters who knew how to read and write English could not read the language of their parents, and spoke but baddy the latter's dialect. Within the last ten years there has been a great improvement, chiefly owing to the solicitous care of the Five Points Mission and other charitable institutions. In a generation or so there will be few Italians here who have not received an elementary education. The percentage of those unable to read and write has already fallen from 64 to 48. These benevolent societies or persons who devote their energies to the welfare of the colony deserve, therefore, the praise and gratistude of the whole community.

WHERE THEY COME FROM.

who devote their energies to the weifare of the golony deserve, therefore, the praise and gratistical of the whole community.

WHERE THEY COME FROM.

To what provinces of Italy do these emigrants generally belong? Genon seems to have lost nothing of that spirit of adventure which inspired its inhabitants to plough every sea. Fifty-three per cent of the Italians who tread American soil come from the Ligurian coast. It is noteworthy that the emigration of the Genorse to Expit and other countries does not represent one-twentieth of the whole. The spirit of Christopher Columbus still guides their slups. The Neapolitans are next in importance, and they constitute here the vast majority, owing to their poverty and laziness, which provent them from proceeding further westward. The Genoese and Predmontess generally devote themselves to agriculture in which they exped. Such is the reputation that Predmontess garleners and farmors have won in Chifernin that they easily secure double the wages of other laborers. They raise the largest portion of the fruit of which the Goldon State is prome, and many of them have made handsome fortunes by cuttivating the grape. The Lomberts who go there any of themselves to the silk-worm industry, which, in their hands, premises handsome results. The laminus of California, ever 15,000 in number, are perhaps the most thriving of their nationality in the country; yet so strong is their desire to return to the old cauntry that, in order to hasten the longed-for moment, they rushily throw themselves into risky speculations and they permit themselves into risky speculations and they permit themselves into risky speculations and for them means for returning and living comfortably in Italy.

A testing of their adjournment of the male over the feld and young. Men are in the proportion of four to one woman. Women run difference in the second of the province of their bodily energies while they are highly second on their country where had to everifie end to their propects and being burden of these wi WHERE THEY COME PROM.

whisers and suffering.

"Why de you not so back to Italy." I inquired.

"Al Signoriae mae" (my dear air), he replied,

"to come to Accarded is an easy things but to

leave it—"a motion of the hans and sigh expressed the difficulties of his rearr.

The average stay of Italians in this country is seven years. The number who during the has thirty years have again sought the milder climate of their mother country is estimated at 20,000, a fifth of whom were from New York. Births among Italians are reckoned at the low rate of 2.09, and deaths at 1.43 per cent. According to the calculations of the National Bureau of Statistics, which are supported by the statements of Messrs. Kapp and Wells, the Italians in the Union represent a wealth equal to \$44,000,000, and their productive capacity is regarded as relatively superior to that of the Spaniards, Fortuguese, Firsh, and Cubans, although inferior to that of the English, French, Germans, Swiss, and Swedes.

WHY THEY QUIT SUNNY ITALE.

WHY THEY QUIT SUNNY ITALY,

spaniarus, l'ortiguese, Irish, and Cabans, although inferior to that of the English, French, Germans, Swiss, and Swedes.

Why THEY QUIT SUNNY ITALY.

The causes of the exodus from Italy are sorrowful. Many come enticed by fake representations. Their relatives and friends who settled here when this country, needing laborers was really a mine of wealth for the industrious, are chiefly responsible for the evil—if their immigration may be called an evil. They never fail to write wonders of the country and to picture it as a land in which the glowing treasures of the Arabina tales are a reality. So the credulous Italians on the other side come over. A great number of these false friends go further in their deception. They nearly starve here, but, being too proud to acknowledge that they committed a blunder whes, against the advice of their relatives, they removed to this distant region, they write that they are happy, and are doing very well. Greater yet is the evil done by wilful agents and speculators, who, in behalf of American companies interested in cheap labor and of steamship lines for the sake of a few dollars commission, endeavor to lure the Italian peasants from home. The simpletons are easily persuaded to leave Italy by the startling descriptions of fortunes made in a few months, and by the promises of higher wares than they ever dreamt of. They arrive with no definite idea of what they are to do. Many are, or at least were, swindled into coming in another way. Taking advantage of their indescribable ignorance, the steamship agents used to ship them to the United States, while they believed they were going to the Argentine Rapublic, or some other part of South America. The Italian Government has endeavored to warn them against the systematic swinding of which they are the victime, and to enlighten them as to the chances they would run as regards labor here; but all has proved of little avail. The financial condition of lindy being wretened, they four the plea of flating employment for them, cheat them out

and Buffalo.

TYPES OF ITALIAN COLONISTS.

The first members of a family who come to this country are generally the eldest. These are explorers. If they thrive, they send money to pay-the passage of their relatives. This voyage is generally accomplished in from twenty-flive to thirty days on English steamers that sail from Mediterranean ports, and costs about 340 apiece. They are so scantily fed on rice and potatoes by the steamship companies that they generally carry provisions of their own. As they land at Castle Garden their countenances tell plainly the sufferings they have endured during a month's journey at sea. If they get employment here it is generally in railroad building, street paving, and street cleaning. Their earnings average \$1.25 per day; but they are shamefully cheated by foremen and employers, and they consider themselves fortunate if at the end of a week's hard work they realize \$5. Ignorant of the language, they are unable to make their rights good; and should they protest against the organized system of spoliation of which they are the victimes, they are discharged. On the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread." they continue to work in this way until they have accumulated \$100. By dint of privations from which most men would shrink, this purpose is by them attained in from seven to ten months. With this capital, they turn in disgust from this kind of labor, and become organ grinders, fruit venders, or rag pickers. The price they pay for an organ ranges from \$60 to \$100. The wealthiest indules, also, in the adjunct of a monkey. The children of the family would be glad to be taken care of as kindly as the cunning little beast generally is. He represents a capital of \$10 to \$20—a large sum, indeed, in the estimation of a Neapolitan Lazzarone, and in case of siokness his master treats him as he would not treat himself. The writer has been positively informed that a doctor was hastily sent for by one of these organ grinders who lives in Baxter street, because his monkey was ill. TYPES OF ITALIAN COLONISTS. ing that the argument would prove irresistible

impudence of the Italian. But the latter was not discouragest. He followed the physician, and silently offered him a five-dollar note, hoping that the argument would prove irresistible. The medical man, however, haughtily walked away. Strange as the incident may appear, it is surpassed by that which the writer saw when, in order to collect materials for this sketch, he paid a visit to "New Italy." Sitting on the ladder leading to the roof of a house was a woman nursing a monkey at her breast. When he uttered an ejaculation of astonishment, the woman, in the subduel tone of a person who is afraid to disturb a patient, calmiy whispered: "Sta majotto" the is sick!

These organ grinders carn in good weather about \$1.50 per day, and are generally accompanied by a woman and a baby, in order to excite the charity of the good-natured Americans. As for me, I know of no greater nuisance than the sound of a hand organ, and have been always at a lose how to understand why American law-makers do not follow the example of the French and Italians by rigorously forbidding an industry which is a perpetual bore, as well as an ill-disguised manner of begging. The army of tomentors that infests New York is to a great extent composed of Genoces. The work is by no means easy, for to carryan organ about town is very laborious. These people walk from fileen to twenty miles a day, and such is the effect of the weight of the organ upon their muscles that many of them who have been long in the business limp as if ame. The fruit vender is another interesting type of the Italian colonist. The prevailing element in his character is lazhess and narrow mindedness. He resorts to this occupation because it requires no physical exertion, no mental inbor, and because his ideas are not sufficiently broad to venture into other trades than those pursued by his fellow countrymen. He selects a street corner as good for his purposa as he can find, and sets up his stand on the sidewalk. Generally he pays for this priviters from \$5 to \$10 per month to th

try and patient niggardliness. For these regiments of bootbiacks the Italians of this city have invented a new name. They have taken the verb "shine" and given to it the termination denoting professional pursuits in the Italian language, and made out of it "shinstore." A few days since I asked an old man what was his son's business. Shinatore, he proudly replied. From his bride I thought that the word meant something like banker, or bisition, when the son in question but in his appearance with his boxfunder his arm.

The ragpicking business brings me back to Crosby and Mulberry streets, which are probably the most miserable in New York. Badly paved, with large accumulations of garbage consequent upon the Industries pursued and the peculiar food eaten by the occupants of the bordering houses, the sidewalks blocked by rows of ash boxes filied to everflowing, and bales and baskest containing a little of everything, they present a most uninviting appearance. For land unhealthy as these and other streets are at present, they were much worse before the appointment of Capt, Williams to the Street Cleaning Department. With the limited means at his disposal, he has endeavored to make the Italian quarters at least passable by respectable people.

HOMES IN THE ITALIAN QUARTER. The houses in which Italians live are dilapidated. They present an appearance which Dickeps would have delighted to describe. This doors are failing to plees; window panes are replaced with bundles of rags, or by a sheet of dirty paper pasted to the sashes, while the remaining sound ones are opaque with filth. On the silis of many of these windows can be seen boxes containing thints, the use of which shall be shown further on. Beyond this, no other trace of nature can be found. At right angles to the street and between the houses run alleys that afford side entrances to the front building, and are the only means of ingress to the rear. It is superfluous to add that these possages are alleys staircases lead to the second stores, the number being four, one to each of the two pairs of houses bordering this entrance. Miserable as are the streets, the lanes and the exterior of the buildings, the intoriors are far worse. The basements are in many cases let out for lodgers. I have counted as many as seventeen in a room 18x10. As for eleantiness, a country pig-sty surpases them. Some are floored, and others are simply earthen. No beds or covering are roquired by those who, by paying two cents, spend the night in these lodgings. Mother Earth supplies them with both. A piece of matting or a bunch of straw takes the place of a bed. On these floors, covered or uncovered—it makes no difference which—they dispose them—solves in rows until the room can contain no more. The dampuses of the ground, the foul air formed by the breathing of so many persons, can but render these rooms hotheds of disease, it is amaxing that more sickness of a dangerous character is not reported from the district. No other than Italian frames, so strongly constituted by nature, could stand such living. The people who ront out rooms to lodgers live situe in the rear part of the house from up-town ash barrels, As for the bounders. A family of five will easily accommodate themselves in a cross of mean, and at any after the part of it, but aiso the white

THRIFTY BAGPICKERS.

THRIFTY RAGPICKERS.

The ragpicker vies with the milkman for early rising, and with the pig for untidiness. The city surely cannot complain of his wasting water. He knows not what a bath is. He ordinarily indulges in washing his face once a week, when he puts on his Sunday clothes to go to church. He does the greatest part of his business before other men begin to work. He makes more money than his fellow countrymen pursuing other callings. Many ragpickers have several thousand dollars in the bank, but relative wealth hardly afters their manner of living. Their rooms resemble nawnbroker shops. Every available space is occupied by bales, bundles, and boxes. The women generally attend to the business of assorting the various objects picked up. Incredible as it may appear, there is frequently over a thousand dollars worth of marketable goods in one of those rooms, consisting of rugs, such as few of my readers. picked up. Incredible as it may appear, there is frequently over a thousand deliars worth of marketable goods in one of those rooms, consisting of riggs, such as few of my readers would touch with a poker, bones, scraps and shavings of paper, human hair, feathers, bottles—in short, of things that are thrown away as valueless encumbrances. Nothing is uscless for these people, and they can find employment even for such articles as they cannot seil. A shoe that no human being could wear is used to repair other old shoes. Many of these Italians are cobbiers on rainy days, and besides mending their own shoes with the material above referred to, repair other peoples, charging fifteen cents for putting on soles and beels. The leather for these soles is invariably picked up in the street. Besides making some money in other ways, the ragpickers profit by the sale of stale beer collected during the day from the kegs around the sale-ons of the eity. This beer tha inhabitants of New Halp "this with reise. If it is sold for one or two cents par glass. Effervescence is produced in the dead beer by the addition of soda. For those who have no regular homes, cating houses are satablished, which present a strange contrast with their surroundings, for they are cleanliness lisself. Their barber shops are also models in their way.

characteristics of the nearfolitans.

The Nearolitans are not the most amiable people in the world. Those Italians who of late have become notorious in New York by their indiscriminate use of the knife are from the old kingdom of Naples. They have been reared in ignorance, used to rude life in Italy, and cannot in the short time they have been here be much benefited by the change. It must not be imagined, however that though rough they are perfect bears, for they are kindhearted and sympathetic. Quick and immusive natures always are so. A certain hiddenness in their character prevents them from being amagamated into the American community as the drish and the Germans have been. They are exclusive and suspicious, because they are treated with contempt, and swindled whenever them a stable factor in our society. Contact with other than those of their own nationality is unitendedly on the increase, and will improve them as it becomes more extensive, and as they are uption a greater knowledge of the English language. It is unquestions by true that many of their quarrels with the Irish are caused by misunderstandings. The Railans disturb nobody unless offended or interfered with, in when case they are avolved and known of the end of their temper. Naturally both Genoese and Naqualitans are of a loving disposition. This is fully proved by the manner in which they send by one another the case of need and by the hearty resention in the property in the proved by the manner in which they send by one another the case of need and by the hearty resention in the proved by the manner in which they send by one another the give their friends after a separation of a few months. Ridiculous as it may appear to Americans to see men and weather hearty resention. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEAPOLITANS.

HOMES FOR MILLIONAIRES. CLUSTER OF PALACES WITHIN A SPACE OF SEVEN BLOCKS.

Rivalry Between Members of the Vanderbilt

Family-A Palatial Stable upon which a Botanist and a Sculptor were Employed. Between Fifty-second and Fifty-night streets, on and close to Fifth avenue, dwellings for many of the millionaires not already established there are in course of construction. Probably never before in the history of the world in such a narrow district and at one time were so many palaces building as are being reared within that quarter of a mile to-day. Of sixtoen dwellings building on the avenue and within a few doors from it, at least a dozen are to cost fortunes, and seven are for men conspicuous among the wealthiest New Yorkers. The advantageous use of larger plots than the structures themselves demand has altered the character of Fifth avenue in their neighborhood. It is no longer a passageway between compact walls of brown stone. It seems to have grown wider, and the feeling of confinement and restriction vanishes. The grand mansions, two of which sometimes monopolize a block, add diversity as well as grandeur to the view.

The palaces that are intended for Mr. William H. Vanderbilt and his married daughters have been carried up to the roof lines, and look, to one who gains admittance behind the fence by which they are enclosed, much as they will look when they are tenanted. Only the sloping lawn around them, the passageway between them, and the window panes and curtains are now lacking. The two structures, with the lawn around them, will oscupy the entire front of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. The one nearest to the lower corner is to be the residence of Mr. Vanderbilt. The walls are up and the roof is on. Its neighbor is not quite so near completion. Neither one has an entrance except for the servants. The low massive corridor that is to join the two buildings will contain a doorway common to both mansions. This corridor will be of brown stone, with carved panels and fluted pillars, to correspond with those peculiarities of style that are mmon to both the great dwellings. The visitor will enter at the centre of the block, traverse a broad path, mount a broad flight of stairs and enter the door in the centre of the corridor. The footman will direct the visitor to the left, if the call is upon Mr. Vanderbilt; to the right if it is to the bousehold of the daughters. At the first giance the great houses look

squatty. Although they are as tall as the fourstory, attic, and basement building on the lower corner of Fifty-first street, they seem not to be. This is because they are twice as broad and appear to be only three stories in height. A moment's study proves them to be well proportioned. They are of brown stone, ornamented with wide bands of carving. The ribbon of grapes and grape leaves around the first story is broken by the broad projecting windows. The belt of floral scroll work on the third story is cut here and there by round-topped sunken windows. Along the second story the carving is over the windows, and consists of a little block of simple design, a thousand times repeated. Fluted columns spring up between these bands. The roof line seems to be at the top of the third story, and the heavy and richly-designed brown-stone balustrade above it appears to be ornamental. If not superfluous, This balustrade marks the fourth or servants floor. The heavy stone lattice work conceals the windows. In all these respects the houses are very nearly alike. They differ principally as to the fronts. Mr. Vanderbil's house has a frontal projection thrown up to the top of the second story, as if the original idea contemplated an entrance there. In the house for his married daugnters this projection rises only in front of the first story, while in the centre of the next story there is a richly-designed and delicately-extred panel. The workmen say that it will be a year or more before these houses are ready for their lenants.

A man who has spent a lifetime in the study of buildings met the reporter, who was making a tour of these houses sesterday. He asked the reporter what his first impression was on seeing the Vanderbilt manisons. The reporter thought they seemed dumpy and short, but afterward found them well balanced.

"Go back and look at them again." said the envious man. "The basis of the design after which they are constructed was made by a capinet maker, and if you will look again you will see that they look like gigantic rich and coatiy pieces of furniture,"

On the northwest corner of Fifty-second street and the avenue, William K. Vanderbil's enormous linestone building is being reared. This is deeper and tailer than the twin houses on the block below. It is in the style that marked the transillon between Gothic and Renaissance. Its true-front, which is on Fifty-second street, bears as wealth of carving. Forty sculptors are pecking away at the stones that were lifted into place in their rough shape. They are bringing out intricate patterns along the cornices and the stone framing of the windows, while beneath the since is rapidly growing a picture in stone designed to represent the "E peated. Fluted columns spring up between these bands. The roof line seems to be at the

the cornices and the stone framing of the windows, while beneath the circular bay window in the centre of the side there is rapidly growing a picture in stone designed to represent the "Enjoyment of Life," by chubby urchins who are eating drinking, and dancing. The front of the building, though covered with carved work, is quiet and resifui to the eye. A square bay window breaks the line of the lower corner of the building and a short turred juts from the upper corner. Niches under canopies, brepared for figures yet to be imported, and panels boxed for protection are conspicuous on either side of the central bay window. Down Fifty, second street, beyond the great bay windowed for all the control are conservatory. The building will not be roofed until late in the autumn. More than one hundred mea are at work on the building. They are srchitectural solutions, brickleyers, from workers, carpenters, manons, brickleyers, from workers, carpenters, and laborers.

The sign "No Admittance" is posted on the gates of the fences that saided the workmen on all the Vanderbill buildings. A person in authority at one of them said yesterday that this is not because the Messrs. Vanderbill so much as that they are on loavoring to excel one another in this respect, and dread nice publication of the rimbrovoments. They are jealous of each other in this respect, and dread nice publication of the secrets that they and their workmen possess.

Cornelius Vanderbill's manison is rapidly rising to its full height at Fifty-seventh street in this respect, and dread nice publication of the secrets that they and their workmen possess.

Cornelius Vanderbill's manison is rapidly rising to its full height at Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, on the northeast corner. One of the foremen of the mechanics at work there in this respect, and dread nice publication of the secrets that they and their workmen possess.

Cornelius Vanderbill's manison is rapidly rising to its full height at Fifty-seventh street and the summer of the secrets of the sel

Success corrects, as they call those contral points of the city where they call these contral points of the city where they call the supplaints are of the city where they call the supplaints are of the city where they call the supplaints are of the city where they call the supplaints are of the city where they call the supplaints are of the city where they call the supplaints are of the city where they call the supplaints are of the city and so the city and solied hands were familiar to New Yorkers has disappeared. The most of these news supplaints are of the city roof, Opposite Mr. Cornelius Vanderbill's new

control title. The Summer revealed biseast. It is not that the was converted for heavill when he are that the was converted for heavill when he are that the was the archival from the last part of the grant of the

of these houses is that the first story is faced with massive grantic blocks as rough as when they were broken in the quarry. Mr. Donnelly has built a fine brown-stone house at 10 East Fifty-third street after the plan of his houses in Fifty-fifth street. He says that he builds without any idea who will purchase the dwellings, but that long before the houses are completed he is besieged by persons wishing to buy them. Just above the residence of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, on the same block, two tail and castly houses in the cast iron brown-stone style are building by a contractor. One of these is for Mr. Coe, the banker, and one for Dr. Main, the dentist. There yet remains vacant a plot of flifty feet, reaching to the corner of Fifty-third street.

The Senator and the Barber.

From the Carron Appeal. Don the threat Appeal

On Sunday afternoon Senator William Sharon sauntered down Carson street in search of a barber shop. The tensorial establishments are, as a rule, closed at that hour, but Mr. Sharon's luck did not desert him, and at 3:20 P. M. he was fortunals enough to find a place open. He was soon stretched out in the chair, and the barber had no sooner lathered his face

and the barber had no sooner lathered his face than he began to pump the millionairs with regard to stocks.

Do you hear snything new about Union?" (Sim dab with a lather brush.)

Haven't heard," said the man in the chair. They say the ore body pitches over into Sierra Nevada."

"Ferhaus it does."

"Times have been mighty tough down here for a spell, and if stocks don't take a waik up the grads pretty soon I'm dished (sign dan) and you can be ton it. Don't you buy stocks?"

"Never held a share in my life."

"The devil! diust be from the East. What stock a you from?"

"Tim from Califor— ah! hem! Nevada," relied the Senator, recollecting just in the nick of line.

"What do you think of the Senator in fight?"

"What do you think of the Senatorial fight?"

"What do you think of the Senatorial fight?"

"Haven't kent track of it."

"Well, sharen, he's in the field, and the boys say Uncled Jimmy Fair's going to run." Here the barber sweet the stead down Sharon's left have and reach him wines with terror,

"I that h. "

Yes but I guess he's N. G. that is, he don't sling the rocks around like Sharon. He freezes to a twenty like it was the last he had. Sharon, he s a regular—that he had been been in the same of the sa

to a fwenty like it was the lest he had. Sharon, be starty like a sharon? Our I guess he's liberal. The you knew sharon? Not. dayon? Sharon list locks like a dish when he's out on a run, list locks like a darned cataiverous starvations! I voted for him six years ago and got my money for it, but beat my hids it he gets off as cheap this time. He's too devilish lazy for a Senator. Never gets round in time to vote. Turn your che up a little that's it. Now look at old Dag, so lat he can't hardly walk, and Sharon's thin chough for a runner; yet Dag, works like a horse for less pay than Sharon gets for leading around the Palace Hotel playing whiskey einen and freeze out with Joe King and Old Smith. Little powder on your face, stranger? How's Sharon fixed now? asked the man in the chair.

"Guess he ain't so flush as he was," replied the barker. They say the boys at the Bay have had the champs on him several times, and since the bank busted he's been short. Then that Palace Hotel playing, He serimps all he can, but it won't work. I guess by this time he's goin' to keep the boys on the ragged edge, get what he can, and let them whistle for the change. Oh, he's sly. Of course, when he say afull sack he planks it down, but when he hasn't hetrayels a good deal on wind—and he's awfal slick, a smooth Eph, right along. If I stand in I want the coil cash right there in my paw. Little oil, pard? That's the kind of a man I am. Let me put a little tonic on your head. I'd knock that bedie right along—my own make—only a dollar."

Don't want any of your — hair oil!" said the Senator, somewhat irritated.

"All right, don't have to take anything hero that you don't want. I'd had a tak with Sharon, but they say Yerrington stays by him so be don't give the boys a chance. Here, let that mg brush your cost—locks dusty. If you was used to this saire brush country you'd wear a duster. Thank you, sir, Come ingin."

By this time Mr. Sharon's face was purple, but he controlled his temper and drifted back to the hotel.

Curlosities of the Prench Marriage Law.

From the London Finns

Parts, Aug. 5.—The Civil Tribunal of the Seine vesterday annulled a marriage solemnized at a London register office in 1876 between Alfred Dessaint, then 17 years of age, and a Miss Gertrude Brewster, whose mother, the widow of a customs officer in Barbadoes, had taken him as a locker. Young Dessaint disappeared from home in 1875, and his father heard nothing of him till four years afterward, when he received a posteard from him impioring forgiveness. Invited nome, he revealed the fast that he had married and had two children. His age was represented to the registrar as 22. The court annulled the marriage, on the ground of the absence of the parents consent and incapacity as to age.

The French papers dress the case in their usual fashion, describing the bridegroom as entrapped into marriage by a designing mother-in-law, but it is manifestly very hard for the wife to find hereelf left without a husband and her children without a father. The French law which requires the consent of parents, or, if that consent be refused, a thries repeated sommation respectacies and which fixes 18 as a marriageable age for males, is not fixely, however, to be modified for the sake of foreigners, and it would not perhaps be too much to expect the fine fixes the registrars to warn Englishwomen of the risk they run in marring Frenchmon without strict compliance with French conditions.

women of the risk they run in marry Frenchmen without strict compliance French conditions.

Motern Æsthettes.

From the Lorder Truck. It was my fortune to be present at a recent en-It was my fortune to be present at a recent entertainment at which the apostesse the Astronic and say mastered ingreat recent that a recent entertainment at which the apostesse the Astronic and say mastered ingreat recent that a recent entertainment are rather three. The distribution of this territorial are rather three reliciously amusing to watch. The winder are rather three reliciously amusing to watch. The winder rather the reliciously amusing to watch. The winder rather the least in attree.

The three rather three reliciously amusing the most of the territory to the even configurably could and substitute within the territory to be even configurably could and substitute and the second of the following the substitute of the religiously will be substituted by the second of the religiously and the second of the religiously and the second of the religiously are recently arranged, she is any for head action the wall making the threat a reliciously particles the even to their threat considerations of the religiously and the second of the recent to their threat considerations are provided by the recent of the recent to their threat considerations and religiously and the fact of the next to their threat ends to end a religiously and the second of the second of

Possible St. James's Greats.

Not all the readers of Mr. Browning's recent Not all the readers of Mr. Browning's recent poem. Patter wo Abrillo, have morreded in discovering what it is about a Abrillo, have morreded in discovering what it is about a Abrillo there is a sense, of course, to when the German cost there is a sense, of course, in what the German cost the may be considered in the standard set of the sense stary which he has treated simply as most the same stary which he has treated simply as most the Samian string among his book at the A-Samian mercican atting among his book at the A-Samian watering atting minor his mode at the A-Samian watering a string and in the down. To denote we were an about the same and a string minor his passive a visit from his ne down. To denote the watering to put down two lowls to cook for support. It string a pars that the nephew has a cention, be desired an inch a special substance of the secondary by graded. His remain segment that he had not been supported to the secondary of the cook at the obtains a condition of the own held of the three his his his his horse in the scene changes, he had showed in the first the dark on the secondary and overheaves his under helding his house helper that one tows will be consight to cook for support.

From the Toucher Republican

An Italian butter maker, who lived near Lake Talice above Meatiner's went out on Thursday even included a perfect of the terminal of the moreous he tid not return that wentered in the moreous his triends not known what we had not he moreous his triends not known what we had not not the moreous his said. They want discovered his skull and one leg, the balance of his bot's having been decoursed by a bear. It is suspected that white homeful the cattle he rain across a the bear with cube.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR BEES,

GATHERING QUEENS IN CYPRUS AND IN THE HOLY LAND.

How B. A. Jones of Becton Excited the Cu-ricelly of the Natives-Something which Interested the Baroness Burdets-Coults.

D. A. Jones, a member of the Canadian Parliament, recently returned to his home at Beeton, Ontario, from the Island of Cyprus and the Holy Land. His visit there was for the sole purpose of securing queen bees from those countries. His apiary in Beston is very large, and he has others in the United States. He also established an apiary in Larnica, Cyprus, which is now in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Benton. Writing from Palestine to a friend in this city, Mr. Jones said of his journey: "I have been delighted with my trip through these parts on account of finding a very superior race of bees—a race that I feel sanguine, when tested, will prove a boon to America; and as I am the first to import them. I hopel to get enough to America to get the race established there in purity. There appears to be but one race of bees in the Holy Land, but they vary in color and in some other respects, and on this account I have procured some from almost every part. Those I obtained in the valley of Sharon, Jerusalem, and all about the hills of Judea, also cast of Jordan and the Red Sea, were sent on mules, camels, and asses to Jaffa, thence by steamer to the apiary at Larnica. Phose I got on Mount Lebanon, in Herman, Damascus, and in fact in all the northern part of Syria, were taken to the coast and shipped at Beyrout for Larnica. Just now (April 15) I am getting a supply from northeast of Damascus, near Palmyra, and they seem very fine. I have also received a number of bees for Prof. Cook of Lansing, Mich., for examination under the microscope. In some localities they refuse to sell me bees. I have with me a stock of small vials filled with alcohol, into each of which I place a few bees. These excite the curlosity of the natives, and they watch my every movenent. The dangers of travelling are very great,

place a few bees. These excite the curlositr of the natives, and they watch my every movement. The dangers of travelling are very great, as I am ferced to go to distant points, guite out of the ordinary routes, to carry out my object. If my losses are not too heavy, I will surprise the beckeepers of America with this new race of bees. I find it less difficult to secure bees here than it would be in ordinary seasons, as the crobe were a faiture in Palestine and Syrin last year, and starvation innkes some more willing to sell their bees than they otherwise would be. If I ever set out safe from these tribes I will have no desire to return, even should I find a superior race in some other locality. I will hire the natives instead to come to me, and let them run the risk of having fine bees for me to select from, and pay them such sums as will induce them to norform that work. In fact, it will be guite impossible to ever do more than to get a lew stocks to breed from, as the cost is so areast. In some instances each bee could not be got and laid down selely in America for less than \$100. All I have will surely average that sum?

Mr. Jonos brought with him 200 hives. He piaced them on exhibition in London before his departure for this country. They were viewed there by the litaroness Burdest-Counts, Sir John Lubbock. Mr. Terry of the British Museum, and John Hunter of the Times.

Upon arriving in New York, Mr. Jones said.

Notwithstanding I have gone to the antipodes for my pets. I cannot safely pass any opinion upon them yet. I am the first man in this country who has collected Cyprina and Holy Land bees in their native abode, and camparatively little is known of them. The queens are strong hearty bees, able to go long distances, and maintaintheir own negatiat a superior force. All that I may say further would be only conjecture. It will take time to be the superiority of their breach as honey are due to the pass and to hear of the latian or the black bees to a superior to the ordinary little and many few due to be

sidewalk and add to their store from syrup, molasses, sugar, and other ascet substances. The yield of honey this year will not be so berge as it has been in former ones. In California, which is a large boney producing country, the crop this year will not be one half as large as the crop of 1878. The yield from counties in this State will be much smaller than during former years. The humblebee stores her boney in the ground, and beekeepers get at it only with difficulty. When it is collected it brings fancy prices.

The Baroness Burdent-Coutts, who is President of the British Beekeepers' Association, for written to a merchant in New York for the cruation as to the manner of hiving bees and studied indicated in the country. The Prince of Waies

noney in this country. The Prince of has an aplary.

The Curlosities of Accident that the Records

of a Week Exhibit.

A bite on the ball of the thundalor a kellen with which e was playing killed E. L. Bradley of som showed at Charles Feeley, It scars oil, of Maximum of the DEEP, Pa., was thrown in front of a transcription beginning. Charles Country a lay for the confidence of House, W. Jan a resty man into his real and his description of Finance Within Whigh, a farmer at Balleman Sia, was so brailed possed by a built on Trunsley, that it is thought be caused to over ritis mered to a light on Tourishing that it has thought be cannot recover.

Joe Shriver of Bavenport, N. Y. a fasherman, while carriesses hand him a view it incharged it and kalledning are bear by the base become invariant.

Opening the bear bear many as feat, or when the carries inguine local on Tennas with wax impairs on a since itself and the hours after well.

A stand there have a feat well.

A stand the part of the reads is said, to have consent the death of the carries of the bear of the bear of the part of th Frama Georgia, an employee of the rail Nombra Paret Campany at Bell as failed in the Campany at Bell as failed. Paret Campany at Bell as failed in the second of the beauty at the second of the secon the story. He is to see Louis, More a common of the wild a sub-man was dead on a set of the was drauged a feet distance, and but not see a make the received. White Horace Gillett of Lake City More and a part to be a family to hard the street of the first of the city of the family of th Joseph Stefey of Robrers tile, Md., a farmer was the the child's text.

A farmer above, who was a subject to a subject to water.

A farmer above, who was a subject to water.

The boy manner to rear the bank, but the district the subject to the constitute accordance among that one above, but the subject to be the one that while in it was to be supposed to be the one that while in it was to be appropriate farmer in Philadelphia was the bank of the subject to a freight ear by the collection of the While.